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OFFICE FURNITURE

In Great Variety, manufactured b
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-st., New-York,
Deska Library Tables, &c. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and
ders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be
ceived at the following branch offices in New-York:
Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 b. m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., 4il 8 p. m.
No. 308 West 23d3st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 3d-ave. near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
No. 1,026 3d-ave. near 61t-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 1,026 3d-ave. near 61t-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 1,026 3d-ave. near 61t-st., 10 a. m. to 7:30 Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.

708 1st-ave. co. 180 East 125th-st, open until 7:30 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Parnell testified again before the Commission; he declined to give any information concerning the Trust Fund. === It is stated that ieneral Houlanger, Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort will be deprived of all civil and political rights in France, ____ Rain stopped the cricket game between the Marylebone Club and the Philalelphia cricketers. - The Queen has been invited to visit Ireland. === Belgium has voted \$2,000,000 for the new Congo railway. Domestic.-The Western Statehood Convention

entinued their sessions. - The Sunday-school Assembly at Ocean Grove closed with the award of diplomas to Chantauqua graduates. = orthodoxy of Dr. W. R. Harper, of Yale, was discussed at Chautauqua, and encouraging reports of the work of the Colege of Laberal Atts were given. - The President considered Postoflice affairs. - A committee has been appointed to investigate the Pension Bureau, === Twelve thousand people attended the opening of the summer meeting of the Detroit Driving Club. = Eighteen people were drowned in the West Vir-

City and Suburban.-The State Railroad Com-Clarke gave an opinion to the Aldermen that the recent act of the Legislature was unconstitutional. Bishop Seymour, of Illinois, and Mrs. Har. riet Atwood Aymar were married at Trinity Church. = The Brooklyn team defeated the Kansas City club in a close game, - Thomas A. Edison testified in the Kemmler reference case. Winners at Monmouth Park : Tenny, Devotee, Chemise, Brother Ban, Benedictine, and Padishah. = Four thieves, who have been robbing flats in Harlem, were caught by the police. = Stocks inactive, with marked appreciations, closing strong.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Cooler and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 73; average, 78 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The announcement of a low tax-rate is alanys the best sort of news for taxpayers. Such | ment's embarrassments. The committee, while an announcement was given out yesterday as the result of the figuring that has been going on in the Tax Department for some time. The act upon Mr. Gladstone's proposal to deprive tax-rate for this year is to be 1.95, against the Queen of the privilege of making further 2.22 last year and 2.16 in 1887. This rate is the lowest in the last thirty years, with two exceptions. It is the result of the legislation last winter in reference to the Sinking Fund.

Little change appears to have taken place in the condition of affairs in Hayti. Neither Legitime nor Hyppolite is doing more than to keep the other at bay, though Legitime has ances to the Prince of Wales's children, who manifested a desire to make some arrangement whereby the war may be ended. It seems that | right to appeal to Parliament on future occathe American Minister has been appealed to to act as a peacemaker. Should be consent to do so, it ought to be clearly understood that he must not involve in any way the United have \$180,000 added to the Prince's income States in the quarrel. Our Government has preserved a strict neutral attitude in reference to the two factions.

Opponents of execution by electricity got no satisfaction from the testimony of Mr. Edison. The famous inventor is confident that an elecaric current can be generated and applied to the human body in such a way as to cause instantaneous and painless death. Now that testimony on this side of the case has begun a good deal to the same effect is likely to be heard. The mental condition of the referee when the hearing is ended will be dreadfully confused. He cannot, like a jury, fail to agree, nor can he do his duty by calling it a draw.

An earnest crusade against disease-breeding filth has been instituted by the Board of Health. Though the hot season is now well advanced, it is not too late to do a good deal toward making the city a healthier place to live in. The foul condition of the streets naturally demands notice, and the Street Cleaning Department is urged to clean more frequently the streets in the thickly populated regions. The high deathrate among infants is attributed to the filth in the streets. The Board is also giving attention

plans were explained. Its representatives prom- decently and even showily, and that is em-Commission to authorize railroad companies to ism. change their motive power. An elaborate opinion on the question of constitutionality was submitted to the Aldermen yesterday by Corthe Court of Appeals once on its right to use a cable and been defeated) will not be allowed in the courts. It is important, of course, that the constitutionality of the law should be determined. At the same time, on general principles, the use of a cable instead of horses as a motive power would be a good thing.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S REST.

The District-Attorney has returned from Ballston and Saratoga in a state of great peace and contentment, inspired by the assurance that he did his best. This is, of course, precisely what all who know Colonel Fellows expected. Few men have been endowed with a larger measure of self-approval. He is fully committed to the doctrine that whatever is is right when that which is wrong is preduced by his own delinquencies. In the course of a somewhat variegated career he has never manifested distress of mind over embarrassments which most men would have found grievous and hard to be borne, though he has frequently confessed to physical weakness by departing at unexpected and critical moments in search of health. The people are not at all satisfied with the result of the boodle presecutions, notwithstand- technically held by the Treasury. That actualing that the District-Attorney has been steadily by left only \$24,000,000 for use, and this preparing them for such an outcome. They amount must be still further reduced. Nearly are not in the least astonished now to hear him | 84,000,000 of National bank notes were recksay that no further effort will be made by his oned as assets, but were in process of redempauthority to bring the Aldermanic bribe-takers tion, and will cease to be money for any use to justice, but they are not deceived by his as soon as formalities are completed. Over jaunty assumption that he is not at fault,

inclined to agree with him. No one who pos- Treasury had paid out in July the comparativesessed sufficient knowledge of the facts to be | ly insignificant sum of \$14,000,000 for bonds, entitled to an opinion ever supposed that it would have had no available surplus remain-Colonel Fellows's claim to the office had any ing for that purpose, excepting bank notes in services to the Democratic party. He has the fractional coin not available for any purpose, gift of fluent speech, of the kind most effective and money already in circulation through the on the stump, and as the leaders of his party | bank deposits. The argument of Messrs. Fisk were always able to arrange that his time & Sons is that the Treasury has been acshould be at their disposal whenever they want- cumulating cash. But the official report shows ed it, they had no difficulty in making him use- that the cash on hand increased from April 27, ful. A talent like his may also be effectively when gold exports began, to July 20, only employed in the public service, and as one of about \$600,000. Either by purchase of bonds Mr. Martine's assistants he held a place which or in other ways the entire surplus revenue he was competent to fill. In the preparation of | had been expended and returned to circulation. a case he was a cipher, but when the hour ar- Next, as to the propriety of buying bonds at rived for a fetching appeal to the jury, the high figures, at a time when the money markets Colonel's rhetoric helped to get a verdict. All are in no need whatever of larger supplies, this was as well understood in the autumn of there are few conservative bankers who will 1887 as it is now by the men who dictated his agree with the advice given in the circular. nomination, and it was generally acknowledged | Experience proves that if the Secretary purby the community so soon as the hallucinations | chases bonds at rising prices, a large part of the of the campaign had faded away.

The election of such a man to bring criminals | to cover Treasury deposits in banks or to cover to justice was one of the strangest of the many bank circulation. In the one case the money strange performances in which good citizens technically paid out for bonds would in the of this metropolis have participated. Primarily main be simply a return of deposits, and would they have themselves to blame if the result of add little to the circulation, and in the other the Aldermanic trials gives notice to the world case it would mainly go for the redemption of that New-York is a safe place in which to con- bank circulation which banks willing to sell of others. He would in that case be aware that | Treasury would not only save money for the the prosecution which he conducted at Ballston | people by getting the bonds cheaper, but would was not of the kind which forces convictions. His witnesses were exceedingly forgetful, but | tion by its purchases. there was very little effort to refresh their recollections on cross-examination, and we have prudently, and in the judgment of most finanthe District-Attorney's word for it that no at- ciers with wise conservatism. The money to tempt will be made to remind them of the un- sustain all legitimate business at present is now doubted fact that they have broken the agree- in circulation and use. Any addition to the ment which gave them their liberty. As for circulation now would only be driven into specthe other boodle cases, Colonel Fellows declares ulative markets to seek employment, and so that he would deserve to be removed from would enhance prices, and increase the amount office if he should squander any more public of money required for legitimate business. That money by bringing them to trial. Since he would do no good, but much harm. On the avows so delicate a sense of his pecuniary re- other hand, an available reserve in the Treassponsibility he might greatly deepen the im- ury is needed for the time when the demands pression which he seeks to create by refunding of legitimate business may suddenly increase his salary for the time that he has already and exceed the supply. Then money disbursed wasted on McQuade.

THE ROYAL GRANTS DEBATES.

The Royal Grants compromise is a clumsy contrivance which will involve a renewal of Radical agitation and increase the Governrecommending the addition of \$45,000 to the Prince of Wales's quarterly grants, failed to application to Parliament on behalf of her grandchildren. There is a general recommendation for the passage of a law nullifying the claims of future sovereigns to Parliamentary provision for their grandchildren; but no attempt is made to establish a precedent during the present reign. The Queen, while consenting to withdraw her claim for special alloware now betrothed, is unwilling to renounce her sions. Without this formal renunciation the compromise is inoperative so far as the Radicals are concerned. They are unwilling to when no security is provided that it shall be used for the exclusive benefit of his children, and that no further grants are to be asked either for them or for other grandchildren of the Queen. As the compromise does not settle the whole question of future grants, it is rejected by them, and will be hotly resisted in the closing debates of the session,

Mr. Gladstone is reluctant to take a prominent part in these debates, probably because he expects to return to power within a year or two and does not wish to embarrass his personal relations with the sovereign. Mr. Morley and Mr. Labouchere will lead the Opposition to the grants, and the Liberals and Parnellites will probably muster nearly their full force in the final division. The Royal grants will be carried as a party question, the Conservative majority being large enough to secure their adoption even with a considerable number of abstentions and defections. This will be triumph for the party in power for which a high price will have to be paid in the increased risks of unpopularity before the country. The Guelph clan has grown too numerous to be supported in royal style without pub-

lie criticism and signs of popular dissatisfaction. The great mass of Englishmen unite in to the elevated railway stations, thirty-seven of which have been found to need immediate cleaning.

The desire of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to substitute cables for herses came

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The declaring that so long as monarchy endures in declaring that is to the far-seeing without question The Checkinati Commercial Gazette.

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The Charleston News and Courter' has the Chicago papers cornered in the recommendation of the State-makers of a century ago!

Without question The Checkinati Commercial Gazette.

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Without question The Checkination of the state tribute that is to the far-seeing without question of the State-makers of a century ago!

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Without

Commissioners was begun and the company's having a Royal family that cannot entertain ised to exercise due care in making excava- barrassed with private debts and in the hands tions, and agreed to use rails approved by the of the money-lenders. But they draw the line city authorities. Assistant Corporation Counsel with the second generation of the reigning Dean appeared before the Commissioners and house. A Royal tribe supported by treasury entered a protest against the granting of the grants can never be a popular institution in application on the ground of the unconstitu- England. Any Government that attempts to tionality of the law. This law was passed by extend the system of grants to the third genthe last Legislature, and empowers the Railroad eration will promote the growth of republican-

SECRETARY WINDOM'S POLICY.

The opinion of Harvey Fisk & Sons, that poration Counsel Clark. Evidently the Third | Government ought to buy in four per cents Avenue Company (which has already gone to with its surplus as long as they can be had at less than 136, is published in a circular, entitled "A Grave Question." The obvious reto make the substitution without a bitter fight | flection that the firm would like to have the Government bull bonds, and might make money if it should put up the price from 4 to 8 per cent, need not prevent fair consideration of any reasons which may be offered. In a recent interview Secretary Windom maintained that the current price, 128, was about as high as the Treasury ought to pay, at least under circumstances now existing or likely to arise, and he showed that the money markets were everywhere well supplied and comparatively easy, notwithstanding the large exports of gold within the last two months. If convincing reasons to the contrary can be offered, doubtless the Secretary would be glad to hear them.

The circular in question begins with a particularly unfortunate error. It reckons the surplus in the Treasury July 1 at \$96,838.850, whereas therein is included the minor and fractional coin not available for any purpose, in amount \$25,354,808. The Treasury surplus shown by the official report of July 1 was but \$71,484,042, and even of this sum \$47.432,-377 was already in actual use and circulation. being deposited with National banks and only \$6,000,000 of trade-dollar bullion was also When, however, the District-Attorney says held, in addition to the usual and sufficient sup-

bonds obtained come from those already held put a larger proportion of money into circula-

Secretary Windom has been managing affairs will find its ready employment in non-speculative uses, where it will not do harm. The advice given by the circular of Messrs. Fisk & Sons therefore appears to be in the interest of speculation, but not for the advantage of the Treasury Department, nor for the good of productive industries or legitimate trade.

WOOL AND BALLOTS. A year's experience in the wool business ought to teach some lessons to growers and manufacturers which they will not soon forget. Mr. Cleveland had forced his party to declare for free wool and had been nominated a year ago, and by most Democrats was expected to be elected again. A complete reversal of the National policy was the result anticipated. The average price of 104 qualities or grades of wool, according to the circulars of Coates Brothers, was 21.6 cents. The growing prospect of Democratic defeat only raised the average to .8 cents in October, 1888. But the election of President Harrison and a Republican Con gress brought a rise to 25.3 cents December 1, and after remaining for six months at nearly the same level, the average rose, beginning in June, to 26.5 cents July 15, as a consequence of the decisions recently made by the new Secretary of the Treasury regarding imports of wool and of worsted cloths. The following shows the average price of each class of wool at the different dates: Class No. 1, being washed fleece of Ohio. Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the figures showing the average of 10 quotations of different grades; Class No. 2, washed fleece of New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, 10 quotations; Class 3, combing and delaine fleece, 12 quotations; Class 4, unwashed light and bright, 8 quotations; Class 5, unwashed dark, of Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa and Dakota, 10 quotations; Class 6, Colorado wool, 8 quotations; Class 7, New-Mexican wool, 10 quotations; Class 8, Texas wool, 12 quotations; Class 9, Montana wool, 8 quotations; Class 10, Utah and Wyoming wool, 10 quotations; Class 11, pulled wool, 6 quotations:

30.2

the first place, a hearing before the Railroad court. They do not want to be disgraced by prices recently paid in most wool-growing sections have been relatively higher than those quoted in Eastern markets and established by manufacturers' purchases. Substantially five cents per pound has been added to the price of wool for the growers, it is safe to say, and if 260,000,000 pounds, that means a gain of \$13,000,000 as the immediate result of a Democratic defeat.

> have not yet realized corresponding benefits, it looks. and yet their markets are also in much better condition than a year ago, or even three months ago. Prices for goods this year show a general though slight advance over those of last year, but it is felt by most of them that the state of the market for goods does not yet warrant so large an advance as has been realized in wool. That is a question to be settled by a brief experience. If the growers have insisted upon too rapid or large an advance, some modification of prices may be found necessary in order to secure ready sale of goods representing the entire supply of wool. If, on the other hand, the goods market will support the manufacture fairly on the basis of wool at present prices, the most enterprising and skilful will soon discover and demonstrate the fact, and others will be encouraged to follow their example.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXTRA SESSION RUMOR.

It was given out a few days ago that Governor Hill intended to convene the Legislature in extra session with a view to having a Census bill passed. "The Albany Times," which may be regarded as one of the Governor's intimate organs, denies the rumor, which on its face was absurd. The Republican majority in the Legislature of 1885, respecting a mandate of the Constitution, passed an adequate Census bill. This measure corresponded with the one of 1875, which was signed by Governor Tilden. Nevertheless, Governor Hill for purely partisan reasons vetoed it, thus defying the Constitution and the popular will, and preventing the readjustment of the Senate districts. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of the State the veto power was so wantonly employed. At the conclusion of the regular session of 1885 the Governor called an that he has done his best some persons may be ply of silver bullion for coinage. Thus, if the extra session, his aim being to coerce the legislative branch of government into passing a Census bill which would commend itself, not to the judgment of the majority of the Senators and Assemblymen, but which would conform more substantial foundation than his campaign | process of redemption, trade-dollar bullion and | to his own selfish wishes. It is unnecessary to say that he failed.

Ever since 1885 the Governor at frequent intervals has returned to the census question, only to realize the truth of the old saying, "If you will not when you can then you cannot when you will." The Republican party, through its chosen representatives in the Legislature, did its whole duty in 1885, and on that record it rests. The bill which was passed in that year is doubtless the bill which would be passed if an extra session was called, in case the majority concluded to take up the subject at all. But what would be the use of passing that bill? Has the Governor repented him of his veto of 1885? Would be not use it now as he used it then to prevent an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State from being taken?

In case the extra session were called the majority might well refuse to do anything except adjourn. The great comprehensive National census is to be taken next year, so that there is not the popular interest in the State enumeration that there was in 1885. Beside, on the score of economy the taking of the State census of 1885 in 1889 is to be objected to. coct and practise rescality. But if Colonel Fel- bonds at a large profit would surrender. If If taken this year New-York would have to lows were a man of different temperament and any emergency should arise in the markets bear the entire expense. But in 1885 the missioners held a meeting in regard to the Third more exalted standards he would not be satis-Avenue road's cable scheme; Corporation Counsel fied to shift all the Blame upon the shoulders largely, and at lower prices, and then the \$120,000 to that object. So on the whole we suspect that the Governor will not convene an extra session, which would cost a good many thousand dollars, on the chance of gaining nothing by it except the reaffirmance of the fact that he put his foot in it in 1885.

> The Democracy is satisfied with the tariff plank which the Mississippi Democrats lately adopted. So a number of Democratic organs report. That is to say, the party at large approves of the conduct of the Mississippi brethren in bucking their heads against the stone wall which extracted the political vital spark from Mr. Cleveland. Well, the Republicans can stand the calamity with some show of resignation if the other fellows can.

> It is announced that Governor Hill will begin his politico-agricultural tour early in September, the Sullivan County fair furnishing him his first grand stand. There will not be a potato on the ground which will have a dry eye when he gets talking about reform.

Here is the position of the Prohibitionists, Mr. ribune. They are for prohibition every time, -(The

O no, they are not-not your sort of Prohibitionists. You have expressly stated that you were not for prohibition in New-York this trip. One Republican Legislature has passed a resolution to submit a prohibition amendment to the Constitution to the people, and the Legislature of next year is to reject or confirm that work. But you say, and Mr. Wheeler, the chairman of the Third party's State committee, says that you do not purpose to labor for its confirmation! And still you claim that you are for prohibition every time."

The peach crop and the apple crop and the grape crop cannot always be depended upon: corn and wheat have their good years and their bad years; but confidence men say that the crop of fool

A game of football in the yard of a tenement house on Sunday resulted in a fight, a stabbing and half a dozen arrests. This comes from an unworthy attempt to rush the season. Football in midsummer is a hazardous and unfashionable amusement. Gentlemen engaged in the pursuit of a liberal education-and it must be acknowledged that they set the football standard-never play the game in hot weather,

The Hon. Arthur J. McQuade has decided not to accept an evation from his fellow-citizens upon his return to the metropolis. It would be an invidious distinction. The freedom of the city will keep until the rest of the gang come home.

One of the most impressive circumstances connected with the making of the new States is the general inclination to frame constitutions on about the same lines as these of the older commonwealth Propositions to do away with the Governorship, to vest all power in a single legislative chamber, etc., are brought forward by hobby-riders, but meet with little favor. There are likely to be some novel features, induced by conditions that did not exist in the earlier years of the Republic. But with all the political experience and ripened knowledge of a century, and with all the influx of foreign theories on the tide of immigration, the four new States of the Northwest will doubtless enter the Union with practically the same form of government, system of administration and fundamental code as are en-

before the public in two aspects yesterday. In spectably equipped and handsomely dressed even greater in most cases, because the current that in 1990 we will be 610,000,000 strong. O yes, sooner or later-probably later-Uncle Sam will have to hang on the outer wall of Castle Garden the notice "Standing Room Only!"

> Governor Hill is reported as asserting that he was much opposed to early conventions or a long campaign. We can well believe that the Governor their production for the present year has been is unwilling to have the Democrats of this State make an extended canvass this year. For the record which he himself and the Democratic members of the Legislature made last winter and But how is it with the manufacturers? They spring-well, the longer you look at it the worse

> > PERSONAL.

Again they are talking of putting up a statue of

The Judd family of America will have its third annual reunion at Bridgeport, Conn., to-day. Some years ago the Hon. Francis D. Kernan had an

eminent Chinaman for a client, and won his case. Ever since the latter has sent, several times a year, a box of choice tea to his lawyer as a token of remembrance.

A Swedish statesman recently inveighed most elo quently in Parliament against oleomargarine. Next evening he was invited to dine with the King, who loves a joke, There was only oleomargarine on the royal table, and the statesman liberally partook thereof, At the close of the meal the King asked him, "Well,

Writing of Wales to a friend in that country, Mr. Ruskin says: "My respect for its ancient and heroic nationality is, indeed, limitless; and well could I wish for my England's own sake that beyond the Severn the modes of life, the language, the music and the hearts of the people she once oppressed so cruelly might remain forever in forgiveness, as your stones of Aberystwith are wrought by the cruel sea to their fairest colors."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Plainly the fall dramatic season is near at hand. Several two-column descriptions of the "palatial drawing-room car" in which a mediocre actress intends to travel about the United States have just appeared in various newspapers.

In the Suburbs of Boston.—Mamma—Come down from that Aesculus Hippocastanum, Elsie; you will from that Aesculus hippoca, fall and hurt yourself. Elsie-Why, mamma, this isn't an Aesculus Hippo-castanum! It's an Acer Saecharinum.—(Life.

Pennsylvania has a big trout farm near Emans station, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad. There are eight pends at the farm, "which number by actual count 24,700 brook trout and 2,500 California trout from one to four years of age."

Her Cruel Fate—"Yes," sighed the young wife, "I married a professional humorist, and I wish I hadn't."
"Why!" asked her friend.
"Because he reads all his work to me before he puts it in the paper."—(Boston Courier.

It is a remarkable circumstance that there is rarely strike of street railway laborers but that there is complaint afterward that the funds of the striking organization were misapplied. The latest instance of this fact is related by "The Rochester Herald" concerning the recent street railway "strike" in that "It is a mighty hard thing to tell where the ney went to," said a street-car driver. "I am quite confident that something like \$12,000 was collected in all, and I am even more confident that not onequarter of this sum was ever paid out to the striking

EN ROUTE.

She was stender and tall, azure-eyed, with a cheek That paled or grew pink with each passing emotion, And the siren ensared me in one little week When we met on the Servia, crossing the ocean.

It's the old simple story. From lashing her chair. In the morning and stopping to talk of the weather. To the last turn on deck in the cool evening air,. There was always a something to throw us together; and never suspecting they could be but wiles. She practised arroitly before land was stated, I had fallen a prey to her glances and smiles.

And tenderly, truly, our troth had been plighted.

But the promise she gave me she promptly took back When she reached terra firma, and wrote me from

engagement, of course, doesn't count, dearest Jack,
For you know when 'twas made we were both half seas over!"—(Life.

An agitation against Western dressed beef which was fought out before a score of Legislatures in as to her station and rank as daughter of the Prince the State of Texas. But perhaps the agitation will not finally end until the United States Supre Court renders its decision on the Minnesota lay against dressed beef, an appeal to the Supreme Court against that law having just been taken.

No Trimming.—Undertaker—What kind of trimmings will you have on the casket?
Widow—None whatever. A plain casket. It was trimmins that killed him.
Undertaker—What?

Widow-Yes: delirium trimmins.-(Boston Courier. The flannel shirt has been making a triumphal progress this summer, but still it is not universally popu-Thus, a writer of "The Rochester Herald" says concerning it: "When it is brought home the proud husband and father dons it and goes forth to defy the sweltering heat of a July day. The next week it is washed, and then it is just about the size for the cends to Betsy's doll, and the fifth week it vanishes It was seen to altogether; disappears mysteriously. go into the washtub, but that was the last of it."

what a difference! This summer Mr. Cleveland goes a fishing without exciting any interest regarding where he fishes, what fish he calches, and how many fish he has caught. Last summer the industrious reporter was kept in a constant state of excitoment over the matter, in order to minister to a supposed cagerness on the part of the public to be minutely informed about Mr. Cleveland's piscatorial triumphs and failures. Now he may fish from sunny morn to dewy eve unhonored and onsung—in fact, unnoticed. And yet it is the same man, bent upon the same sport, in exactly the same way. It would be interesting to know under which of these conditions Mr. Cleveland would prefer to fish. Last year he was anxious to ture the finny dwellers of the deep to his hook far madding crowd. He can do so this year in principle security; and the change must strike him as an emphatic exemplification of the mutability of human affairs and of the ephemeral nature of fame.—(Boston Gazette.

AN ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY, PERHAPS.

AN ACCIDENTAL DISCOURT, FRANKES.

From The Washington Pest.

We have always been led to believe that the Anarchists of this country are an impoverished lot of people who know nothing of the ease and comfort with which the rich are blessed, but now that they have sat down upon Herr Most we think they have demonstrated that they know the hixury of an alr cushion.

A NATURAL TRAIN OF THOUGHT.

From The Wheeling Intelligence.

When Democrats talk of their party being enlisted for the war, somehow or other you expect to hear the old yell and see a flag bereft of some stars and shorn of some stripes.

CYNICS IN SYMPATHY.

From The Albany Express.

That Mugwump paper ("The Springfield Republican") which cackles for reform like a source old male and augwump paper ("The Springfield Republicata") which cackles for reform like a soured old maid at a tra fight is highly elated over the prospect that the Prohibitionists are to throw their strength against the Republican party, which sincerely desires honest regulation of the liquor traffic, instead of fighting the Democrats who are hopelessly in the grasp of the liquor interest. This presents a fine example of the teachings of modern reformers.

HOW DO YOU ACCOUNT FOR IT?

From The Detroit Tribune.

England's workingmen never become capitalists, but there are tens of thousands of American capitalists who were once common laborers in this country—in "this protection-cursed country." SUCH IS THE POPULAR BELIEF.

From The Pittsburg Times.

One proposition in connection with the 1802 Exposition, should it be in New-York, is a tall tower, tailer than the Eiffel Tower of Paris, and as much tailer as America is greater than France. This is the New-York idea. Now let Washington speak up and go as much tailer as it can. If it has come to towers and such things, we fear New-York will have the advantage.

A TRIFLE SLOWER, BUT SURE.

From The Scranton Truth.

If there is any doubt about Kemmler's shuffling off the mortal coil painlessly the attorneys might let him into the room where the testimony is being taken on the question of the effectiveness of electricity as a destroying agent and talk him to death,

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE-LORD FIFE-" THE TIMES -"THE HERALD"-MR. FRITH-MR GODKIN.

THOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUND London, July 12.

For the thirty-sixth time, say the chroniclers,

Mr. Gladstone is sitting for his portrait. If all the different Gladstones known to the political history of England were to be painted, growls a hardened Tory, it would take not thirty-six, but 360, portraits to represent them. Let that pass. What is interesting is that the painter is once more Sir John Millais. This is the fourth or Wendell Phillips in Boston. The man who designs it should bear well in mind the illustrious orator's remarks upon the existing monuments.

In more Sir John Millais. This is the fourth or lifth time Mr. Gladstone has sat to this artist, and he likes sitting to him. I could tell you one or two artists to whom he does not like to sit, but that would be needless cruelty. Sir John Millais is rapid, business-like, goes straight to the point, wastes no time, makes no mistakes, knows every line in the Grand Old Man's face; has already painted him with such force and fidelity, such masterly rendering of all the facts and of all the A monument to the late E. P. Roe is to be erected visible character of this prodigious countenance, as no other artist of his time has attained to. The origin and destination of this present portrait are profound secrets; so profound that by the time this letter reaches you they will not be known to more than a few score millions of people. It is the women of England, the Liberal women, Glads sir, how do you like our butter?" "It is excellent," replied the statesman: "the contrast between it and artificial butter is very marked." But." said the King, "that is artificial butter?" The other guests roared with laughter, but the "old Parliamentary hand" returned quick as a flash, "Your Majesty. It one can be deceived so easily, there is all the more need of strict laws against bogus goods?"

Lord Fife had the pleasure of reading at break fast this morning this paragraph:

"Princesses Louise and Victoria of Weles, at-tended by Miss Knollys, arrived at Windsor at 7 o'clock last evening on a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by the Earl of Fife, drove with him in an open carriage to the Palace, where they dined with Her Majesty, and remained for the night." That is but a sample of the announcements

which appear from day to day. Any of them

might furnish a text for a sermon On the Incomvenience of Marrying a Royal Princess, and especially a Princess Royal. What these innocent sentences denote so clearly is the social separation between two persons who are presently be husband and wife. The wife precedence. That is not without precedent in ranks below the royal. You read of the presence or arrival of the Duchess of Montrose and Mr. Milner; of Julia Countess of Jersey and Mr. Brandling. The husband being a commoner comes after his wife, whose titles have to be recited first. Yet it would seem odd to read that the Duchess of Montrose, who arrived at Windsor, was accompanied by Mr. Milner; or that Mrs. Smith arrived at Long Branch accompanied by Mr. Smith. Once married, the Princess Louise and Lord Fife expect to escape these awkwardnesses. The Princess becomes Countess, or Duchess (as the Dukedom is, according to respectable authority, to be conferred on Lord Fife before the wedding). There is to be no lady-inwaiting; the appanages of royalty vanish. Whether the Queen will allow her granddaughter to drop her title of Princess is, however, yet to be seen. Her right of succession to the Throne, too, is a problem yet to be dealt with. People who know

everything-and there are many such-tell you that Lord Salisbury has addressed a memorandum to the Queen pointing out the constitutional difficuities that would, or should, prevent a subject from being Prince Consort. Even the possibility of such a calamity ought to be averted, and the only way to avert it is for the Princess Rayal to renounce her right of succession. A question hardly less difficult has been disposed of this week -none other than the question what sort of a coronet the Princess should wear or bear after she had become Lady Fife. Should it be a royal coronet? Should it be the coronet of a mere countess, or of a duchess, if duchess she is to be? The highest authority has settled this momentous matter, and the Queen herself has determined that the coronet shall be the coronet appertaining and Princess of Wales. And once more an perilled empire is safe. Would it surprise you to hear that Mr. Macdonald is still manager of "The Times"? He was believed to have resigned soon after the col. lapse of the letters-retired on a pension, said the gossips of the profession. The gossips were wrong; he has not retired, on a pension or other wise, but is still managing the news and the busi-

ness of the paper which he did so much to injure. True, if anybody were to retire on the ground of personal responsibility for the publication of the forged letters, Mr. Walter would have to go with Mr. Macdonald. They two were jointly responsible. Mr. Walter, of course, cannot sever his connection with the great paper, part of which twelve-year-old son. Another week rolls round, and he owns and all of which he prints. He is, I it is just a fit for the baby. The fourth week it de-hear, in good spirits, still hopeful of making out hear, in good spirits, still hopeful of making out a case against Mr. Parnell, still convinced that some of the letters are genuine, and still expect. ing that some other letters-not forged this timemay turn up before the inquiry is over. Meanwhile the leading journal seems to lead as many people as before, its business is as profitable as ever, though its dividends are less for the obvious reason that a great part of the profits go into the pockets of the lawyers. The thoughtful minority read the paper with less faith than formerly in its infallibility, but there is little to show that its general prestige is impaired, or its circulation diminished, or its authority as the oracle of the commanding classes weakened.

> The London edition of one of your esteemed contemporaries seems to be slowly, or perhaps rather rapidly, educating the London public into recognizing and even reading it. True, it is not a newspaper as the word is here understood. It neglects a great deal of the news which the Englishman expects to find on his breakfast table. I should say that a man who read this paper and no other would have such a view of current events as a man has who looks into one of those concave mirrors, which sometimes startle the beholder with an elongated, enlarged, imperfect, and even distorted view o himself. It is amusing, but it is not an accurate reflection of the object presented to the mirror. Some parts are seen awry, others are not seen at all; the focus is altered, and there is no perspective. Still, it is a novelty; and whoever can in these tired times offer the public a novelty and get them to look at it, and convince them that they are entertained, may count on some degree of success. "The Herald's" success now takes the form of two pages of advertising or more, and of a sixteen-page paper on Sunday, The Sabbatarian outcry against the Sunday, editions has died away; so has the trades union outcry. I mean the futile uproar about sevenday journalism raised by one or two English papers at the time of the appearance of this audacious competitor. Some of its early indiscretions have been forgotten-things are so quickly forgotten in London-and some of the evening papers of entirely English production have condescended to borrow occasionally from the columns of this Angle-American. They borrowed the prizefight on Tuesday, and were solemnly admonished for so doing. Mr. Frith is complaining that the buyer of

one of his recent pictures has adopted it as an advertisement for soap. He sold it, he tells us, without an idea that it was to come to such base uses, and he is angry that he was not told. Perhaps he has a right to be angry, but as he sold the picture without reserving the copyright, he seems to have no other redress than writing to the newspapers, which only